

CLEVELAND LEADS IN VETOING BILLS

He Had 301 Rejected Pieces of Legislation to His Credit.

PRECEDENTS FOR TAFT

Will Not Be First Time Tariff or Statehood Measures Have Been Disapproved.

Washington, August 14.—Should President Taft veto the wool and free list bills and the statehood resolution it will be no means the first time that such a fate has overtaken a tariff bill or a statehood bill. President Johnson put his stamp of disapproval on three statehood bills during the short time he held the office. President Tyler vetoed two tariff bills sent to him by Congress, and President Johnson refused to sign a copper tariff bill sent to him toward the end of his administration.

During the early Presidents used the veto power sparingly, but during later years a veto message from the White House does not attract a whole lot of attention unless it is a bill that has of itself commanded widespread interest.

Over 500 bills have been vetoed by time twenty-seven Presidents of the United States, and President Cleveland holds the record for disapproval of the largest number. During his first term he returned no less than 301 bills that Congress had passed, stating that he refused to sign them. President Grant also refused to sign a bill that his record did not run over half a hundred.

Two Vetoes by Washington. Washington vetoed two bills that were sent to him, one for the appointment of representatives, which was pronounced to be impracticable, and the other for the appointment of the army, being declared injudicious and unjust. Adams and Jefferson did not veto any bills, but Madison vetoed six. One of these was for the naturalization of aliens, as was said by President Madison to be liable to abuse by foreigners.

President Monroe turned down one bill during the eight years he sat on the lid at the White House, declaring a bill granting \$2,000,000 to the Cutler and Road to be unconstitutional. John Quincy Adams followed the example of his illustrious family predecessor by not vetoing any measures passed by Congress.

Not so with Andrew Jackson. "Old Hickory" vetoed a whole lot of things, vetoed nine measures—the greatest number that any President had vetoed—turning down up to that time. Two river and harbor bills he vetoed on the ground that they provided government control of internal improvements. A bill to abolish river improvement bills he vetoed on the ground that it was an "unjust distribution of government funds," and other similar measures, including Clay's river bill.

President Martin Van Buren and William Henry Harrison did not use the veto at all, but President Tyler brought it back into use for eight measures that Congress sent to him. Among those measures were two tariff bills, two bills for a fiscal bank of the United States, and two river and harbor appropriation bills.

Three measures passed by Congress were vetoed by President Polk. He found no objection to the river and harbor appropriation bill, pronounced a bill for internal improvements an interference with state rights, and disapproved the French spoliation claims measure.

Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore did not attempt to thwart the will of Congress on any of the measures sent to them, but President Pierce turned down nine measures. A bill to aid the indigent insane, he declared, was impotent and unconstitutional, and bills for river and harbor improvements of various kinds were vetoed on the ground that they proposed internal improvements by the federal government.

President Lincoln sent three veto messages to Congress, but none of them affected bills of great importance. President Johnson was not so considerate of the feelings of Congress, breaking the record of veto messages by sending in twenty-two such communications.

Bills for the admission of Colorado, Nebraska and Arkansas he refused to sign, and a resolution for the return into the Union of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida—all Southern States that had joined the Confederacy—was pronounced by him to be in accordance with the mode presented by the Constitution. He disapproved on the ground that it "implied previous erroneous views." A copper tariff bill he turned down because it "discriminated against other industries."

General U. S. Grant was not slow to write "veto" at the end of bills that he thought were not proper, and forty-six such

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EVERYTHING MUSICAL

Bills are in the archives of this country, signed by him while he was President. Many of them were relief bills affecting military men, and with that branch of the government service the then occupant of the White House had decided views. A bill for the repair of Pennsylvania Avenue he vetoed on the ground that it fixed no date for fulfillment, and one inflating the currency he said was unwarranted.

Record of President Hayes. President Hayes found occasion to veto eight bills, including one fixing a standard silver dollar and three general appropriation bills. The money measures he turned down on the ground that they contained general legislation. President Cleveland took no exception to any measures that were passed up to him for his signature, but President Arthur vetoed four bills. A river and harbor appropriation act, he said, was "not for the common welfare."

Among the 301 bills vetoed by President Cleveland during the four years of his first term were many pension and relief bills, minor in character. President Benjamin Harrison kept the veto power alive by using it in nineteen cases, and President Cleveland during his second term found occasion to disapprove forty-two measures.

Few in number were the vetoes of President McKinley and Roosevelt. President Taft seems destined to exceed the record of the other Presidents.

Many measures that have become law, however, have not received the signature of the President. A notable example of that was the Wilson-Gorman tariff law, which President Cleveland refused to sign. If the President refuses to sign an act it is returned to Congress, in which it originated, with his reasons for refusing his signature. If the act receives the two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress, notwithstanding the presidential veto, it becomes a law.

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HOUSE DEMOCRATS TALK OF TROUBLE

Gulf Between the Clark and the Underwood Factions Recognized.

EFFECT PRESIDENTIAL RACE

Candidates, Platform and the Election Result Depend Partly on Present Fight.

Washington, August 14.—Presidential politics are being played in the House of Representatives these days. Developments growing out of the attack of Leader Underwood on Bryan and the attack of Leader Underwood on Representative Oilly James, of Kentucky, may shape the nomination of the Democratic candidate for President. Not only this, but they may shape the result of the next election.

Until now statesmen have been talking about the Democratic split in the House with bated breath and in whispers. Now they are beginning to talk it out loud and say what they think without lowering their voices. It is no longer any secret that there is a serious division among the House Democrats. The inevitable lines of cleavage are beginning to appear.

Harmony Disappears. Leader Underwood and Speaker Champ Clark are no longer in harmony and accord. The friends of William Jennings Bryan are likewise angry at the Alabama member, and there are complications of grave meaning to the Democratic party.

Out of this situation may come a tremendous movement of the House progressive Democrats for Champ Clark for President. It is not at all unlikely that the present House differences will work out to the advantage of Clark and to the disadvantage as presidential candidates of Woodrow Wilson and Judson Harmon.

When the present session of Congress opened, everybody marveled at the remarkable harmony displayed in the Democratic House. The Republicans looked on and lamented. They said that if it kept up they could not hope to win in 1912. It was generally supposed that Leader Underwood and Speaker Clark were going to operate in complete accord, and that the Underwood influence was going to be exerted to boost Champ into the White House.

Where They Part Company. Now, it has become pretty plain that Underwood, who is essentially a conservative, and Clark, who is essentially a radical, are not going to stand hitched up together.

The Underwood influence is expected to go in the Harmon direction rather than in the direction of either Clark or Wilson. With the able chairman of the Ways and Means Committee will go a large share of the conservative Democrats of the House.

Under the circumstances, with Oilly James bent on achieving Underwood's body of Dr. Theodore Rugles Timby on a naval vessel from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Washington for burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

Friends of Dr. Timby based their request on the claim that he invented the revolving gun turret for naval vessels. The department suggests that if the claim Dr. Timby's friends was recognized it might later form the basis of a request on Congress for an appropriation in recognition of the services which they assert he rendered to the government.

Clark's Strength Growing. This is the more so because Clark's strength in the country is said on the basis of reliable reports to be growing. It has been calculated that in the eyes of a lot of the progressive Democrats that in the early part of the extra session he was known chiefly as a figurehead through which Underwood did as he wanted to do.

But now he is assuming a different attitude, as was seen in the Clark Democratic caucus in which Clark wanted to go ahead with consideration of various tariff measures without any delay and found himself in the minority and opposed by Underwood.

It is quite clear that there is a serious element of danger for the Democrats.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: For Virginia—Unsettled Tuesday, probably occasional showers; Wednesday, fair, little change in temperature; light, variable winds.

For North Carolina—Showers Tuesday and Wednesday; light to moderate, variable winds.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.
Monday midnight temperature 78
5 P. M. temperature 75
Humidity 75
Wind, direction, velocity West 3
Wind, velocity 3
Weather Cloudy
Rainfall 1.00
3 P. M. temperature 76
Maximum temperature up to 89
P. M. temperature 89
Minimum temperature up to 69
P. M. temperature 69
Mean temperature 79
Normal temperature 75
Excess in temperature 4
Deficiency in temperature since March 1 118
Accum. excess in temperature since January 1 31
Rainfall (24 hours) .38
Deficiency in rainfall since March 1 8.38
Accum. deficiency in rainfall since January 1 8.65

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.
(At 5 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.)
Place Ther. H.T. L.T. Weather.
Asheville 72 84 66 Cloudy
Atlanta 82 88 74 Cloudy
Baltimore 74 80 70 Clear
Boston 80 90 72 Clear
Buffalo 74 80 68 Clear
Calgary 66 88 42 P. cloudy
Chicago 82 88 70 Clear
Cincinnati 80 90 72 Clear
Denver 90 92 62 Clear
Detroit 76 80 68 Clear
Galveston 84 88 80 Clear
Hatteras 73 80 80 Rain
Havre 86 88 59 P. cloudy
Jacksonville 80 88 80 Clear
Kansas City 88 90 76 Clear
Louisville 82 86 76 P. cloudy
Montgomery 70 80 72 Cloudy
New Orleans 74 80 75 Rain
New York 76 86 66 Clear
Norfolk 80 86 74 Cloudy
Oklahoma 90 96 74 Clear
Pittsburgh 78 86 68 Cloudy
Raleigh 84 92 76 Cloudy
St. Louis 80 84 74 Cloudy
St. Paul 84 86 66 Clear
San Francisco 60 62 54 Clear
Savannah 80 90 80 Clear
Spokane 84 86 52 P. cloudy
Tampa 74 86 78 Cloudy
Washington 80 86 70 P. cloudy
Winnipeg 82 88 68 Clear
Wytheville 74 84 72 Cloudy

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
August 15, 1911.
HIGH TIDE.
Sun rises.... 5:27
Sun sets.... 7:03
Moon rises.... 8:27
Moon sets.... 8:27

Storage and Transfer Department, Main and Belvidere Sts.
Hauling, Packing and Storing High-Grade Household Goods.
Phone: Madison 843, day; Monroe 843, night.

Dr. Petacci, who is attending his Holiness in his present illness.
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Ice Cream Without Germs The Only Way to Get It

When you make ice cream from milkman's cream there are millions of germs in a spoonful. There are none when you use Van Camp's.



Van Camp's Milk as it comes to you—as thick as thick cream—is utterly free from germs.

Dilute it with water which has been boiled, add sugar and flavor, and freeze. Then you have an ice cream of exceeding richness absolutely pure.

So in every sort of a milk dish—so in coffee and cereals—so in milk to drink. Van Camp's Milk means the maximum richness and utter sterility. Milkman's milk means neither, as you know.

Nothing Artificial

Van Camp's is simply rich milk as it comes from the cow, with two-thirds the water evaporated. Nothing is added, as to condensed milk. No sugar, no starch, no preservative. Nothing is subtracted save water.

Our evaporating plants are built after Swiss models. There are seven, in seven states, each built close to our dairies. They are conducted with hospital cleanliness.

The fresh milk is put into a vacuum. Because of the vacuum, a moderate heat evaporates the water without scalding the milk. Thus the milk is reduced to the thickness of thick cream. Then it is pasteurized after the can is sealed.

Its Amazing Richness

Milk dishes, hot or cold, when made with Van Camp's, have amazing richness and flavor. Some people think we add something to give it. But we don't.

Van Camp's Milk as it comes to you is 28 per cent solids, 8 per cent butter fat. It is rich because it is whole, rich milk.

Milkman's milk separates. The butter fat rises and the solids fall. When it gets to the cooking it is rarely more than a half-milk. Van Camp's is the whole milk—all of the butter fat, all of the solids. That is the only reason why milk dishes made of it are so surprisingly good.

Saves One-Half

Half the cost of milkman's milk is the cost of the daily delivery. We save all that. And, by removing two-thirds of the water, we save in shipping bulk. As a result, Van Camp's Milk costs less than milkman's milk. The cost will figure about six cents per quart when reduced to the usual milk's richness.

Then there is no waste—no milk left over. When you open a can it keeps till you use it up.

By saving in cost and saving the waste, the use of Van Camp's cuts milk bills about in two. Think of that. Whole milk instead of a half-

milk. Pure milk instead of germ-laden. And a saving of half besides.

But that isn't all. Think what it means to have milk and cream always on hand—a month's supply, if you wish it. No waiting for the milkman, no shortage, no waste.

Be Sure of Van Camp's

Van Camp's Milk comes from pure-bred Holstein cows, kept in model dairies, constantly inspected. It is evaporated in modern aseptic plants.

It is reduced to the minimum—to the thickness of thick cream. It is 28 per cent solids, 8 per cent butter fat.

It is the final result of seven years of perfecting, in which we employed the ablest Swiss and Dutch experts. It has cost us \$100,000 to bring Van Camp's Milk up to its present standard. It is so generally preferred that we now milk 30,000 cows per day to keep up with demands.

Yet this premier milk costs no more than common evaporated milk. The 16-oz. can—a full pint of Van Camp's—costs 5 cents. The 6-oz. can costs 5 cents.

Use this milk once and you will always insist on it. You will say well have the best. Order your grocer. Do it now.



Van Camp's Milk Evaporated—Sterilized—Unsweetened

WORLD'S SERIES TO BE BIGGEST IN HISTORY

Splendid Contests in Both Leagues Awakens Interest—Club Admirers Expect Reversed Verdict if Team Wins Flag.

NO NAVAL HONOR FOR TIMBY.

Head of Navy Department Objects to the Proposition.
Washington, August 14.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Windrop has disapproved the proposition now before Congress to transport the body of Dr. Theodore Rugles Timby on a naval vessel from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Washington for burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

Friends of Dr. Timby based their request on the claim that he invented the revolving gun turret for naval vessels. The department suggests that if the claim Dr. Timby's friends was recognized it might later form the basis of a request on Congress for an appropriation in recognition of the services which they assert he rendered to the government.

At present it looks like a 50 to 1 bet that Connie Mack's Athletics will represent the American League in the battle next October. Who will represent the National League is a mooted question, and the man who would pick the winner of the pennant in the senior baseball organization would be gambling with fate. But granting that the Mackmen are pretty sure winners, let's look the field over.

Chicago last year met the Athletics in the world's series a 3 to 2 favorite in many circles. The men who fought for Connie Mack made the Cubs look bad, winning four of five games played. It was a surprise and a shock to Chicagoans. But they have not forgotten. Nor have they been convinced that the machine of Frank Chance's club was working smoothly. In Chicago they expect that another series would result differently. Under the circumstances, if the Athletics and the Cubs meet, the interest and excitement will be much greater than last fall.

Suppose Pittsburgh wins the National League flag. A series with the Athletics would be a fight not only for the world's championship, but for the

Philadelphia, August 14.—One prediction can be safely ventured at this time, and that is the world's series of 1911 will surpass in interest any ever played previously, no matter which teams win the pennant in the American and National Leagues. The terrific fights in both baseball organizations for the championship have keyed the "fans" up to a sixty-horsepower pitch of excitement in at least seven major league cities, and the series of games for the world's title is bound to reap the benefits.

And if New York should be the opponent of the Athletics, gracious! Philadelphia have not forgotten the drubbing "Muggsy" McGraw's Giants handed the Mackmen in 1906. They are hoping New York will be the National League contender, so that Connie Mack and his crew can get back at the Giants. The short ride between the two cities would also be a factor in making the series a wonderful success.

Then take the Phillies—Dooten's hopes are still in the National League race—it is unnecessary to say any more. For the sentiment is so divided in this city that a series of games for the world's title and the city championship at the same time would suspend business in professional life, factory and store. The sole topic of conversation in the Quaker City would be the Athletics and the Phillies.

St. Louis is experiencing a new sensation in having a winning club, and if Rajah Bresnahan's boys are the contenders in the world's series, the park would have to be enlarged to twice its present capacity to hold the "fans." Even if Detroit wins the American League flag, the interest will be keen—more keen than in previous years—and from any old angle

the 1911 world's series is going to be the biggest, and most spectacular ever played. The struggles in the two leagues have made baseball the all-absorbing topic, and even now the big contest in the fall is anxiously awaited. Watch the "dope" and see.

TAFTS IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

No One Hurt When President's Car Wrecks Another Machine.
Salem, Mass., August 14.—It has become known here that President and Mrs. Taft were in an automobile accident Saturday. How the accident happened was not explained, and Mrs. Taft was sent to the shop for repairs.

The car containing Mr. and Mrs. Taft and three friends, turned the corner from Essex into Boston Street at a slow gait, when it was struck violently from behind by another automobile.

The Jenson machine was thrown to one side and badly damaged, but no one was hurt. In the other car, which escaped injury, were President and Mrs. Taft, Major Archibald Butt and a chauffeur. How the accident happened was not explained, and Mrs. Taft was sent to the shop for repairs.

SKYSCRAPER FOR PITTSBURG.

Thompson-Starrett Company Will Have a Forty-Story Structure.

Pittsburgh, Pa., August 14.—The Thompson-Starrett Company, of New York City, will build and own the biggest skyscraper in the country outside of New York City. The concern has purchased the First National Bank property here. The purchase price is about \$2,500,000. The property is situated on Fifth Avenue and Wood Street, one of the choicest corners in Pittsburgh's business center. It was built two years ago, a two-story banking house, put up with the idea of carrying additional stories in the future. The Thompson-Starrett Company proposes to add thirty-eight stories, making a forty-story building. Pittsburgh now boasts of four twenty-four story buildings, but none higher.

It is said the contracting firm is now negotiating a \$2,000,000 loan in New York City to finance the improvement. Work on the new building will be started soon.

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Santa California Colonist Excursions